L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	3286	dioctadecyl	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:07
2	236	dioctadecyl and transfection	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:07
3	0	(dioctadecyl and transfection) and aminopolylysine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:07
4	39	(dioctadecyl and transfection) and polylysine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:08
5	1	dioctadecyl WITH propylamino	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:09
6	9	dioctadecyl WITH hydroxyl	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:09
-	0	(""biodegradablepolyphosphate"").PN.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/09/08 18:10
-	2	5578475.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/12/01 16:08
-	137	liposomes SAME "targeting molecule"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/12/02 10:27
-	28	(liposomes SAME "targeting molecule") and (freeze thaw)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/12/02 10:27
-	27	((liposomes SAME "targeting molecule") and (freeze thaw)) and antibody	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/12/02 12:42
-	2	5597719.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/12/02 12:42
-	1543087	polymer	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:21
-	2	polyphoshpate	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:21
-	121	amphilic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:21
-	25	polyionene	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:22
-	9261	amphiphilic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:22

-	194384	hydrophilic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:22
-	178329	hydrophobic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:22
-	549921	ester	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:22
-	15	polyphosph?	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:23
-	1950306	phosphoric acid	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:23
-	488145	polymer and (phosphoric acid)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:24
-	150006	cationic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:24
-	63167	(polymer and (phosphoric acid)) and cationic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:25
-	3918	biomaterial	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:25
-	262893	polyurethan?	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:27
-	260	((polymer and (phosphoric acid)) and cationic) and biomaterial	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:25
-	715	polyurethan? and biomaterial	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:25
-	0	(polyurethan? and biomaterial) and amphilic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:25
-	0	(polyurethan? and biomaterial) and polyionene	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:25
-	9	polyurethan? and amphilic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:26
-	81918	hydrophobic and hydrophilic	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:26
-	0	(hydrophobic and hydrophilic) and 18]	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:26
-	0	((hydrophobic and hydrophilic) and 18]) and ester	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:26

-	31911	(hydrophobic and hydrophilic) and ester	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:26
-	349	((hydrophobic and hydrophilic) and ester) and biomaterial	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:27
-	17748	polyphosph? an dl14	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:27
-	2378	(phosphoric acid) and biomaterial	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:27
-	1056	((phosphoric acid) and biomaterial) and (amphiphilic or hydrophilic or hydrophobic)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:28
-	940	(((phosphoric acid) and biomaterial) and (amphiphilic or hydrophilic or hydrophobic)) and polymer	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:28
-	940	((((phosphoric acid) and biomaterial) and (amphiphilic or hydrophilic or hydrophobic)) and polymer) and (polyphosph? or (phosphoric acid))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:29
-	191	(((((phosphoric acid) and biomaterial) and (amphiphilic or hydrophilic or hydrophobic)) and polymer) and (polyphosph? or (phosphoric acid))) and (liposom? or micell? or "biological membrane")	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:29
-	0	((((((phosphoric acid) and biomaterial) and (amphiphilic or hydrophilic or hydrophobic)) and polymer) and (polyphosph? or (phosphoric acid))) and (liposom? or micell? or "biological membrane")) and polyphosph?	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/06/11 11:29

	Document ID	Title
1	US 20040142335 A1	Method for determining skin stress or skin ageing in vitro
2	US 20040072270 A1	Cell-based fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) assays for clostridial toxins
3	US 20040043949 A1	Therapeutic system targeting pathogen proteases and uses thereof
4	US 20040005642 A1	Compositions and methods for treatment and detection of multiple cancers
5	US 20030203865 A1	Lipid-comprising drug delivery complexes and methods for their production
6	US 20030153081 A1	Viral core protein-cationic lipid-nucleic acid-delivery complexes
7	US 20030144230 A1	Peptide-enhanced transfections
8	US 20030103945 A1	Methods and compositions for stimulating axon regeneration and preventing neuronal cell degeneration
9	US 20030069173 A1	Peptide-enhanced transfections
10	US 20020156237 A1	Novel amide-based cationic lipids
11	US 20020146830 A1	Methods and compositions for delivery of pharmaceutical agents
12	US 20020132990 A1	Bioengineered vehicles for targeted nucleic acid delivery
13	US 20020102216 A1	Enhanced ultrasound detection with temperature-dependent contrast agents

	Document ID	Title
14	US 20020065213 A1	METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR NONVIRAL GENE DELIVERY
15	US 20020037834 A1	Compositions and methods for enhanced sensitivity and specificity of nucleic acid synthesis
16	US 6638529 B2	Amide-based cationic lipids
17	US 6509032 B1	Cationic amphiphiles
18	US 6387395 B1	N-[1, (1-1) -dialkyloxy] - and N- [1, (1-1) -dialkenyloxy] - alk-1-yl-N,N,N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
19	US 6376248 B1	Peptide-enhanced transfections
20	US 6339173 B1	Amide-based cationic lipids
21	US 6245427 B1	Non-ligand polypeptide and liposome complexes as intracellular delivery vehicles
22	US 6153597 A	Pharmaceutical composition useful for nucleic acid transfection, and use thereof

	Document ID	Title
23	US 6123923 A	Optoacoustic contrast agents and methods for their use
24	US 6051429 A	Peptide-enhanced cationic lipid transfections
25	US 6034135 A	Dimeric cationic lipids
26	US 6020526 A	Amide-based cationic lipids
27	US 6020202 A	Composition and methods for transfecting eukaryotic cells
28	US 5945400 A	Nucleic acid-containing composition, preparation and use thereof
29	US 5877220 A	Amide-based oligomeric cationic lipids
30	US 5736392 A	Peptide-enhanced cationic lipid transfections
31	US 5622712 A	N-[.omega., (.omega.-1)-dialkyloxy]- and N-[.omega., (.omega.-1)-dialkenyloxy]-alk-1-yl-N, N, N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
32	US 5578475 A	Composition and methods for transfecting eukaryotic cells

	Document ID	Title
33	US 5550289 A	N-(1,(1-1)-dialkyloxy)-and N-(1,(1-1)-dialkenyloxy alk-1-yl-N-N,N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
34	US 5545412 A	N-[1, (1-1)-dialkyloxy]-and N-[1, (1-1)-dialkenyloxy]-alk-1-yl-n,n,n-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
35	US 5366737 A	N-[.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkyloxy]- and N-[.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkenyloxy]-alk-1-yl-N,N,N,-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
36	US 5208036 A	N-(.omega., (.omega.-1)-dialkyloxy)- and N-(.omega., (.omega.-1)-dialkenyloxy)-alk-1-yl-N,N,N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
37	US 5049386 A	N-.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkyloxy)- and N-(.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkenyloxy)Alk-1-YL-N,N,N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor
38	US 4946787 A	N-(.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkyloxy)- and N-(.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkenyloxy)-alk-1-yl-N,N,N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor

	Document ID	Title
39	US 4897355 A	N[.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkyloxy]- and N-[.omega.,(.omega.-1)-dialkenyloxy]-alk-1-yl-N,N,N-tetrasubstituted ammonium lipids and uses therefor

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:12:54 ON 08 SEP 2004

L1	1406	S	DIOCTADECYL
L2	69581	S	HYDROXYL
L3	8475	S	PROPYLAMINO
L4	0	S	AMINOPOLYLYSINE
L5	9593	S	POLYLYSINE
L6	3	S	L1 (S) L2
L7	1		DUP REM L6 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8	185888	S	CHU?/AU OR LI-F?/AU OR QIU?/AU OR LIN-J?/AU
L9	3238	S	L8 AND LIPID
L10	86	S	L9 AND TRANSFECTION
L11	0	S	L10 AND L1
L12	11	S	L10 AND DOPE
L13	4		DUP REM L12 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14	174980	S	TRANSFECTION OR TRANSDUCTION AND L1
L15	49	S	L1 AND (TRANSFECTION OR TRANSDUCTION)
L16	28		DUP REM L15 (21 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17	23	S	L16 NOT PY>=2003
L18	1	S	L17 AND L2
L19	0	S	L17 AND L3
L20	0	S	L17 AND L5

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001663873 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11708919
TITLE: Design, synthesis, and **transfection** biology of novel cationic glycolipids for use in liposomal gene delivery.
AUTHOR: Banerjee R; Mahidhar Y V; Chaudhuri A; Gopal V; Rao N M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad 500 007, India.
SOURCE: Journal of medicinal chemistry, (2001 Nov 22) 44 (24) 4176-85.
Journal code: 9716531. ISSN: 0022-2623.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011119
Last Updated on STN: 20020123
Entered Medline: 20011212

AB The molecular structure of the cationic lipids used in gene **transfection** strongly influences their **transfection** efficiency. High **transfection** efficiencies of non-glycerol-based simple monocationic **transfection** lipids with hydroxyethyl headgroups recently reported by us (Banerjee et al. J. Med. Chemical 1999, 42, 4292-4299) are consistent with the earlier observations that the presence of **hydroxyl** functionalities in the headgroup region of a cationic lipid contributes favorably in liposomal gene delivery. Using simple sugar molecules as the source of multiple **hydroxyl** functionalities in the headgroup region of the **transfection** lipids, we have synthesized four novel simple monocationic **transfection** lipids, namely, 1-deoxy-1-[dihexadecyl(methyl)ammonio]-D-xylitol (1), 1-deoxy-1-[methyl(ditetradecyl)ammonio]-D-arabinitol (2), 1-deoxy-1-[dihexadecyl(methyl)ammonio]-D-arabinitol (3) and 1-deoxy-1-[methyl(**dioctadecyl**)ammonio]-D-arabinitol (4), containing hydrophobic aliphatic tails and the hydrophilic arabinosyl or xylose sugar groups linked directly to the positively charged nitrogen atom. Syntheses, chemical characterizations, and the **transfection** biology of these novel **transfection** lipids 1-4 are described in this paper. Lipid 1, the xylosyl derivative, showed maximum **transfection** on COS-1 cells. All the lipids showed **transfection** with cholesterol as colipid and not with dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE). Radioactive quantitation of free and complexed DNA combined with ethidium bromide exclusion measurements suggest that though nearly 70% of the DNA exists as complexed DNA, the DNA may not have condensed as was observed with other cationic lipids. Presence of additional (more than two) **hydroxyl** functionalities in the headgroup of the cationic lipids appears to have improved the **transfection** efficiency and made these lipids less cytotoxic compared to two-**hydroxyl** derivatives.

=>

ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002422092 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12175757
TITLE: The role of non-ionic surfactants on cationic **lipid** mediated gene transfer.
AUTHOR: Kim Tae Woo; Kim Young Jin; **Chung Hesson**; Kwon Ick Chan; Sung Ha Chin; Jeong Seo Young
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, 39-1 Hwawolkok-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul, 136-791, South Korea.
SOURCE: Journal of controlled release : official journal of the Controlled Release Society, (2002 Aug 21) 82 (2-3) 455-65. Journal code: 8607908. ISSN: 0168-3659.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200211
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020815
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20021114

AB Cationic **lipid** carriers were made of 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-trimethylammoniumpropane (DOTAP), squalene and different amounts of non-ionic surfactants. Various non-ionic surfactants were selected to elucidate the role of Tween 80 in the cationic **lipid** mediated gene delivery. They had a similar structure to Tween 80 such as various poly(ethyleneglycol) (PEG) chain lengths and acyl chain with different headgroups. For comparison, **lipid** carriers were also prepared with 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-trimethylammoniumpropane (DOTAP) and 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (**DOPE**). Addition of non-ionic surfactants decreased the emulsion-DNA interaction and affected the **transfection** activity depending on the chain length and the content of PEG in the surfactant. Among the surfactants, Tween 80 yielded the best transgene expression without showing toxicity in COS-1 cells. The delivery mechanism of the complex was investigated by measuring the effects of endocytosis inhibitors (chloroquine and wortmannin). The emulsion-DNA complex seems to be taken up by the cells via endocytosis.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001515519 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11336353
TITLE: Optimization of **lipid** composition in cationic emulsion as in vitro and in vivo **transfection** agents.
AUTHOR: Kim T W; **Chung H**; Kwon I C; Sung H C; Jeong S Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul.
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical research, (2001 Jan) 18 (1) 54-60. Journal code: 8406521. ISSN: 0724-8741.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010924
Last Updated on STN: 20010924
Entered Medline: 20010920

AB PURPOSE: To enhance in vitro and in vivo **transfection** activity by optimizing **lipid** composition of cationic **lipid** emulsions. METHODS: Various emulsion formulations having different cationic lipids as emulsifiers, and additional helper lipids as co-emulsifiers, were prepared. The stability of the emulsion and its

complex with DNA was investigated by measuring the particle size change in phosphate buffer saline (PBS) over a period of 20 days. The activity of the emulsions in transfecting pCMV-beta into COS-1 cells in the presence or absence of 80% serum was evaluated. We also evaluated in vivo **transfection** activity using intravenously administered pCMV-Luc+ as a reporter gene. RESULTS: Among the cationic emulsifiers, 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-trimethylammonium-propane (DOTAP) formed the most stable and efficient emulsion gene carrier. Addition of 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (**DOPE**) increased in vitro **transfection** activity, but slightly compromised the stability of the emulsion. The loss was compensated for by including small amounts of Tween 80 in the emulsion. The in vitro and in vivo **transfection** activities were also increased by adding Tween 80. Even though in vitro **transfection** activity of liposomes was high in the absence of serum, the **transfection** activity of emulsions was far greater than that of liposomes in the presence of serum and for in vivo applications. CONCLUSIONS: By including **DOPE** as an endosomolytic agent and Tween 80 as a stabilization agent, the cationic emulsion becomes a more potent gene carrier for in vitro and in vivo applications, especially in the presence of serum.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998207132 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9538164
TITLE: In vitro gene transfer in mammalian cells via a new cationic liposome formulation.
AUTHOR: Kao M C; Law S L; **Chuang T C**; Lin Y S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, National Defense Medical Center, P.O. Box 90048-501, Taipei, 100, Taiwan, R.O.C.
SOURCE: Oncology reports, (1998 May-Jun) 5 (3) 625-9. Journal code: 9422756. ISSN: 1021-335X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199805
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980514
Last Updated on STN: 19980514
Entered Medline: 19980501

AB A new cationic liposome formulation of sphingosine (SP) and dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (**DOPE**) was developed as an efficient **transfection** reagent. This SP/**DOPE** liposome showed efficient **transfection** in a wide variety of mammalian cancer cells. No significant cytotoxicity of the SP/**DOPE** liposome to cells was observed. The tranfection activity was greater than that of a well-reported liposome which was made from a cholesterol derivative 3beta-[N-(N',N'-dimethylaminoethane)-carbamoyl] cholesterol (DC-Chol) and the neutral **lipid DOPE**. In addition, the SP/**DOPE** liposome was found to be less toxic to cells than the DC-Chol/**DOPE** liposome. Stable transfections mediated by SP/**DOPE** liposome were also demonstrated. These results suggest that the SP/**DOPE** liposome may provide a good gene delivery system to be used in the human cancer gene therapy.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97463307 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9322091
TITLE: Characterization of cationic liposome-mediated gene transfer in vivo by intravenous administration.
AUTHOR: Song Y K; Liu F; **Chu S**; Liu D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh, PA 15261, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 72925 (NCI)

SOURCE: Human gene therapy, (1997 Sep 1) 8 (13) 1585-94.
Journal code: 9008950. ISSN: 1043-0342.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971224
Last Updated on STN: 19971224
Entered Medline: 19971105

AB Physicochemical properties of the cationic liposomes, including structure of the cationic **lipid**-to-DNA ratio, liposome particle size, and inclusion of the helper lipids, were studied for their effect on the level, site, and duration time of gene expression in vivo by intravenous administration. Using a cytomegalovirus (CMV)-driven gene expression system containing either the luciferase or green fluorescence protein gene as a reporter and two cationic lipids [N-(2,3-dioleoyloxy)propyl-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA) and 1,2-dioleoyloxy-3-trimethylammonium propane (DOTAP)], we demonstrated in vivo by a single intravenous injection of DNA/liposome complexes into mice, that cationic liposomes are capable of transfecting cells in organs such as the lung, heart, liver, spleen, and kidney. **Transfection** efficiency is determined mainly by the structure of the cationic **lipid** and the ratio of cationic **lipid** to DNA. Although the presence of cholesterol in DOTAP liposomes did not affect **transfection** activity, inclusion of dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (**DOPE**) into either DOTAP or DOTMA liposomes significantly decreases liposome **transfection** activity in vivo. Results form time course show that gene expression in different organs is transient, with a peak level between 4 and 24 hr, dropping to less than 1% of the peak level by day 4. Experiments with repeated injections showed that the peak level of gene expression could be regained by subsequent injection.

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